DUGGAN, STEPHEN P [Institute of International Education] April-June 1919 (012)

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# THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

## ANNOUNCEMENT

APRIL, 1919

TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7419

421 WEST 117th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

# THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

THE outbreak of the Great War made plain the fact that even intelligent Americans were comparatively unfamiliar with international affairs. The isolation of America and the concentration of its citizens upon the development of a new country prevented the spread of knowledge of other peoples, their problems and difficulties. It is impossible to understand other peoples and to appreciate properly their worth without correct information concerning their life, institutions, and culture. In order to develop mutually helpful relations between the United States and foreign countries through educational agencies, the Institute of International Education was recently founded in New York with sufficient funds to guarantee its permanency and ability to carry out its purposes.

The need of a central clearing house of information in the field of education became more and more manifest during the war when inquiries of all kinds came from the Allied countries concerning the organization and administration of our schools and colleges, the nature of our degrees, our provision for scholarships and fellowships, the possibility of placing foreign students in our institutions, and so forth. On the other hand, representatives of those countries were equally anxious to have various aspects of their educational systems and institutions known in the United States with a view to securing a larger attendance of American students and teachers at these institutions. No existing organization was equipped to answer the numerous personal inquiries sent from near and far, to harmonize conflicting projects of international exchange and to bring institutions, societies, and individuals of various types throughout the country into fruitful cooperation for a common cause.

When the United States entered the war, The American Council on Education was formed to consider measures whereby the educational insti-

tutions of the country could best serve the government. The Council established a Committee on International Educational Relations to meet the needs mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The Committee consisted of Professor William H. Schofield of Harvard, *Chairman*, Dean Herman V. Ames and Professor Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale, Professor Paul Monroe of Columbia, Professor Stephen P. Duggan of the College of the City of New York, Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, and Professor Charles H. Rieber of the University of California. The Committee soon came to the conclusion that its objects could best be realized by a central bureau of information which would be a clearing house in this country for international relations in education. The result was the establishment of the Institute of International Education.

The Institute does not wish to duplicate the work of any other agency, but simply to render service where none such at present exists. For example, it will cooperate with the American University Union in Europe and with its branches in Paris, London, and Rome, acting as the agent of all three in this country. It will not be a substitute for the Union. Some definite ways in which it hopes to serve are as follows:

1. The preparation and dissemination of information concerning institutions, types of training, graduate instruction, and individual courses in the United States.

   A large number of students are now coming to the United States from Latin-America and from the Orient. More students will come from the Allied countries in Europe than have ever come hitherto. Similarly, though in all probability not in so large a number, students will go from the United States abroad. Hence there is a need of accurate information concerning the institutions, curricula, degrees, fees, and other aspects of the educational systems of other countries.

2. The tabulation of fellowships, scholarships, and other financial aids to students.

Large numbers of these exist for the benefit of foreign students studying in the United States, as well as for the benefit of Americans studying abroad. They are granted not only by colleges and universities, but by foundations and individuals. There are resident scholarships and traveling scholarships, scholarships for study in institutions, and scholarships for work in industries. It will be a difficult though necessary task to reduce the data to a workable basis.

3. The interchange of professors and other intellectual leaders.
Not only France, Italy, and Great Britain, but also some of the smaller European, some of the Oriental, and some of the Latin-American countries, are desirous of sending representative men to the United States and of receiving such men from the United States. Hitherto no intermediary has existed to discover how many foreign professors could be of service, where they could teach, what subjects were preferred, and other aspects of the problem of exchange.

4. Visits of foreign missions.
The recent visit of the British Educational Mission serves as an indication of what might be accomplished by international visits, not only of scholars, but of captains of industry and of labor leaders. The need of a central agency was shown by the fact that it was necessary for a Committee of the American Council on Education to take charge of the British Mission throughout its stay here. The Council also arranged the itinerary of the Mission of French Scholars, who gave lectures in all parts of the country.

5. International scholarship.
Various ways have been suggested by which the Institute could render aid to scholarship by promoting international cooperation. One example will suffice. Bibliographical work in almost every field has been stopped by the war. Even before the war scholarship was hampered because the bibliographical work of one country was often almost unknown in another. A central agency is needed to secure the cooperation in any one field of bibliography of the scholars of all nations. Definite plans are being elaborated to this end.

6. The Institute will serve also as a rendezvous for foreign students and professors upon their arrival in this country, and for American professors and students before their departure to foreign countries. It will assist in such ways as it can to make the period of residence of foreign professors and students in this country one of pleasant memory.

7. The Institute is broadly educational. Though its work will chiefly be in association with educational institutions, it will cooperate with other agencies to disseminate correct information about foreign peoples. These agencies may be in the fields of science, art, finance, labor, or journalism, and the cooperation may take the form of conferences on the various aspects of international relations that have a general educational significance.

These are a few of the ways in which the Institute hopes to be of immediate use. The possibilities of service exist, of course, in an infinite number of directions. The Institute does not itself contemplate undertaking the establishment of courses, scholarships, or exchange professorships, much less financing these activities, but it hopes to help in making the existing facilities known and to act as an intermediary between persons who may suggest opportunities of service in international education, and persons who may make these opportunities available. The Institute will be grateful for the cooperation of the educational institutions of the country and for suggestions from anyone interested in its efficient functioning.

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN,
*Director*

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*Director*

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, PH.D.

An Advisory Council of representative men and women
in the various fields of scholarship and education
is in process of formation

April 17th, 1919

Mr. S. P. Duggan,

The Institute of International Education,

321 West 117th Street,

New York.

Dear Sir:

I have received copies of the questionnaire with regard to the interchange of professors and students with European Countries. If you will allow me a few days I hope to send you our answer.

Yours sincerely,

recipient.

May 2nd, 1919

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan,
The Institute of International Education,
421 West 117th Street,
New York.

Dear Dr. Duggan:

I am afraid that I am a little late in sending you my answers to your questionaire. The delay is partly due to the fact that I had asked the chairman of our committee to look into the subject but he has not reported upon it. You will see that my answers are somewhat tentative, but I think that on the whole I may say that we would be glad to co-operate with you, though we have already one or two scholarship which give us a student in England every second year or so.

Yours sincerely,

President.

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# The Institute of International Education

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STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, PH.D.
DIRECTOR

June 4, 1919

President R.A. Falconer
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Dear President Falconer

I am preparing to go to Europe this month on an educational mission, part of which will have to do with the matter of exchanges. As director of this Institute, I have gathered together certain information which might make it feasible for me to act as intermediary between educational institutions in this country and the educational authorities abroad. I do not wish to impose my services upon you, but if I can represent you in this connection, I shall be more than glad to do so.

In order to make such service effective, I must keep your particular needs in mind. In reply to my questionnaire, you have indicated that you would probably welcome a French or British professor for part of the academic year 1920-1921, and that you might arrange for a small honorarium designed to cover his increased living expenses. May I inquire in what particular field you would prefer the professor to lecture and whether you could give me an approximate idea of the amount of the honorarium?

With regard to the reception of foreign students, you replied that you would try to take any who might care to come for post graduate work and that although at present no scholarships are available, you could probably raise some. Have you any idea of how many you could raise and of what amount presumable, and have you any preference as to the nationality of the students?

If I can be of service to you in this connection, will you let me have this information before June 10th so that I may be in possession of the necessary details when I sail on the 14th of June?

Sincerely yours,

Stephen P. Duggan

Director